A ROW DESIGNATE

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR. All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly

sealed. Rejected communications will not be returned.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the gear. Four cents per copy. Annual subscriptio price \$12.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five CENTS per copy. Annual subscription price:-One Copy.... Three Copies.....

scribers \$1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, \$25, and any larger number at same price, An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest pub-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

lication in the country.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th at. and 6th av. SHAK GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue an

WOOD'S MUSEU I AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-THE DRAMA OF MOS BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERS .- TWENTY YEARS DEAD-LIVING PICTULES-THE ROBBERS OF SOIO.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d at., between 5th and 6th ave.-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.-Fnot-

THE TAMMANY, Pourteenth street,-GRAND VARIETY ACADENY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—English OPERA MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklys. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- COMIC VOCAL-TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERS .- COMIC VOCALISM, NEGEO MINETALISM, AC

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Bron way, -- ETHIO KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. Hooley's Min-

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts. Tuyopone Thomas' Popular Concents. NEW YORK M'SEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Friday, May 13, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAYS BERALD.

PAGE.

1—Advertisements.

2—Advertisements.

2—Advertisements.

3—Washingt n: The Army Phi Passed by the Senate: Funding the National Debt; Four Per Cent Bonds to be Issued; Bil. for Redistributing the National Currency; Another Fight in Prospect Over the Northern Pacific Railroad Bil—The Custom House Science—Art in France—The Tur: Spring Meeting of the Prospect Fair Grounds Associatin New York City New—Army and Naval Infedigence—The Berald in the District of Columina.

4—Europe: The Grman Zoll Parlament, His Intent, Jurisdiction and Legislation: the Social Condition of Findand, Marriage and Cierical Morally—Egypt: The Relations to Turkey; Extraordina y Naval Accident in the Sucz Canal—Morally—Egypt: The Relations to Turkey; Extraordina y Naval Accident in the Sucz Canal—

Morell v.-Egypt: The Relations to Torkey; Extraordina v Naval Accident in the Suez Canal—Mormo sm: Fortieth Annual Conference of the Church of Jews Christ of Latter Day State—The Voyage of the City of Brussels—Condict of Jurisdiction in New Orleans.

5—Petitosal Pyrotechniles: The Good Time Coming; Close of the American Woman Sufrage Convention—Proceedings in the New York Conts—The New Right ac—The Eastern Onestion: Ressian Exhibit of the Question (Or entary Ratification at Cooler Institute—The Anniversities—Fighting for a Finner: Further Proceedings in the Burke-Gardener Will Cre—A Scrap of Romance—The Communipaw Abatter—Singular Death of a Newark Policeman—The Orange, N. J. Isaliot Importities—Culious Case of Klopemania—Base Ball Notes.

—Editorals: Lead ng Article on The Dirich Ship Canal Proce, Adverse Reports from the Survey, Advantace of the Nicaragua Boute—Amassment Announcements.

Can'l Project, Adverse Reports from the Sarvey, Advanta et of the Nicaragua Route—
Amissimant Announcements.

Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World:
The French Cap'tal Perfectly Tranquil at Two
o'Clock this Morning; Marshal Canrobert to
the Army in Paris; Nipideon and the Empress
Eugenie at the Scene of the Riots: The Woman's Suffrage Bill Defeated in the Engrish
Parliament: Fearful Railread Slauphter in
Missouri; Nineteen Persons Killed and Twenty
Wounded—Ya litting; English Feeling at the
Result of the In'ernational Con'est.

Griding the Ea th: Opening of the West Indies
and South America to Telegraphic Communication—An Extra litton Case—The Shorlock
Myster—A Fighting Edl or—Real Estate Matters—Finitell and Commercial Reports—
Marriag S and Deaths.

Bis Sime by the Governor—Advertisements,
16—City Politics—The Registry—Brooklyn and
Staten Island Politics—The Collision in the
Harbor—Cost of Royalty in Englard and
France—Banquet to General Jordan—The
Culvan Leigne—Brooklyn City News—The
Phrence—mian Society—Manhaltans Liquir
Stores—Kilfed on the Railrond—Personal Intelligence—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

SET TO MUSIC-The Tammany ticket as endorsed by Mozart.

THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE bill was virtually defeated by postponement in the English House of Commons yesterday by a majority of one hundred and twenty-six against the second reading. It may appear ungallant. It may e accepted as a fresh proof of British conservatism. A resolution tided backward temporarily. ...

FRANCE-ALL IS QUIET.-Our despatches from Paris this morning reveal nothing new or particularly interesting. Crowds continue to sneke an appearance at nightfall, the troops and police are always at hand, and the troops and police find but little difficulty in preserving the peace without bloodshed. It is now generally admitted that danger is past. The perial changes are not to take place until the verification of the plebiscite by the

THE EASTERN QUESTION, the really important nost attractive and interesting Old World question of the day, is specially analyzed in our correspondence from St. Petersburg published this morning. Our special writer pre-German views of the subject, as they were stated to him by a learned and unprejudiced Russian, who rejoiced in the opportunity of making the Muscovite opinion known to the American people through our columns.

The Daries Ship Canal Project-Adverse Reports from the Survey-Advantages of the Nicaragua Route.

We have had various unfavorable reports from the United States Surveying Expedition of the explorations of the Isthmus of Darien in search of a route for a ship canal between the two oceans, but we have still entertained a hope that a feasible route in that quarter vould be discovered. It appears, however, that Captain Selfridge in a recent despatch says :- "We have finished surveying the Darien and found it impracticable for a ship canal. I am now at work on the line from the Gulf of San Blas, about eighty miles east of Aspinwall, with better prospects of success. I expect to get through so that the expedition can return to the United States about the middle of June." This may be considered as settling the question against the isthmus route of Darien proper, and we are not very sanguine that a route will be found in the neighrhood of San Blas more feasible than that of the Aspinwall and Panama Railroad.

The little Gulf of San Blas is about eighty niles down the Atlantic coast from Aspinwall, and between that gulf and the great Bay of Panama on the Pacific we have the narrowest part of the isthmus (about thirty-six miles across), which divides North from South America. Several small streams from the packbone of the Continent descend into the Gulf of San Blas, and it may be that some one of them interlocks with the river Chepo, which flows in the opposite direction from the dividing ridge into Panama Bay. This river Chepo is a considerable stream, and is at several points within fifteen miles of the Atlantic coast, so that it is probable that some stream may be found on this side which opens a way, with a very little cutting, through to the Chepo, and by its channel to the Pacific. Hence, we presume Captain Selfridge's prospects of success in this quarter. We are, however, prepared for adverse reports, even from San Blas, because the mouth of the river Chepo is so convenient to the old city of Panama that we think if, by following the course of that river, an easy outlet might be found through to the Gulf of San Blas, the early Spanish settlers of Panama would have found it. In any event this exploring expedition of Captain Selfridge will be very valuable to the civilized world in settling all geographical doubts as to the feasibility or impracticability of a ship canal at any point on the Darien isthmus between the mouth of the Atrato river and Aspinwall, a distance along the Atlantic coast of some three hundred miles.

We think it possible that a feasible canal routs will be discovered from the Gulf of San Blas; but we apprehend, from the reason suggested. that the backbone of the Continent in this narrow isthmus will be found not to present anywhere the required depression for a through ticket by steamship without such a labor of locks and dams as to render the canal too costly and tedious to pay. Assuming that such will be the result of the explorations of Captain Selfridge's competent engineers, we shall be compelled to come northward to the Nicaragua route for our interoceanic ship canal. Nor do we think that a route exists for a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific that has a fifth part of the advantages of this route, and especially for the United States. From New York to San Francisco it will be the saving over a ship canal at the Darien isthmus of over a thousand miles; and to sailing vessels, from the calms and baffling winds which prevail about Panama, it will be the saving of at least a month in the voyage.

We have heretofore had occasion to quote from the book of Commander Bedford Pim, of the British Navy, on "The Gate of the Paciship canal by the Nicaragua route, and, in the hope of drawing the attention of our government to this route, we will draw again upon this English explorer. He estimates the cost of a ship canal from ocean to ocean, one hundred and ninety-one miles, by the Nicaragua route, substantially as follows:-

Total£4,600,000 -or twenty-two millions, five hundred thousand dollars. The level of Lake Nicaragua above the ocean on either side is about three hundred feet, which will have to be overcome by locks; but unless a lower depression is found between San Blas and Panama Bay than three hundred feet or two hundred, this elevation of Like Nicaragua, taken into the estimate, will not disturb the great advantages of this route over any other one.

The present Emperor Napoleon, in a pamphlet on this Nicarauga route for a ship canal, written in 1847, says of it :- "There exists in the New World a State as admirably adapted as Constantinople, and, we must say, up to the present time as uselessly occupied (for the control of the world's commerce, he means). We allude to the State of Nicaragua. As Constantinople is the centre of the ancient world, so is the town of Leon, or rather Massaya (in Nicaragua) the centre of the new; and if the tongue of land (afteen miles) which separates its two lakes from the Pacific Ocean were cut through (he means that the San Juan river, up into Lake Nicaragua, as it is, would answer for the time being). she would command, by her central position the entire coast of North and South America Like Constantinople, Massaya is situated between two extensive natural harbors (the two lakes) capable of giving shelter to the largest fleets, safe from attack. The State of Nicaragua can become, better than Constantinople, the ne cessary route for the great commerce of the world," and much more to the same effect.

In the event, then, of the failure to discover any available route at the Darien isthmus for a ship canal, we would urge upon General Grant an active movement in behalf of a canal over the Nicaragua route as the only available interoceanic canal route on the Continent, and as the route which, from its geographical posttion, is the best of all rontes for the United States.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF FRANCE. drove out in Paris yesterday. They visited the quarters of the metropolis which were disturbed by riot during four days past. Their Majesties were in an open carriage. Courage and beauty allied have ever had influencepower over the minds of the people.

Congress-The New Army Bill-Ples Question of Subsidies.

The Army bill is fairly under way in the Senate and was discussed with an apparent intention of business yesterday. Several important amendments were made with less talk than usually characterizes some patent right bills or bills to erect piers or establish a country post road. The first section, reducing the army to twenty-five thousand men, was amended so as to make the number thirty thousand; another section, providing for the retirement of incapacitated officers, was mended so as to except those who received injuries by wounds or disease in the line of duty, and the new pay schedule was stricken out altogether. The bill is a complete substitute for Logan's bill, passed some time ago in the House, and although there are many objections to it, still it is much preferable to the other. It reduces the army too much, but with our recuperative volunteer system we are not likely to suffer for soldiers in case of any more critical juncture than Indian raids. The pay of the officers is not reduced, and the disabled officers are not ungenerously thrust out into the cold, and in that much, at least, it is better than Logan's sweeping bill. One amendment, however, was adopted which we cannot favor. It prohibits army officers, whether on active service or retired, from holding civil offices, and the result, in one instance of the amendment, will be to compel Minister Sickles, who lost a leg in the war, to return from Spain next June, when the year's leave of absence by which he acquired the right to go as Minister to that country shall have expired, or else withdraw from the army. In this, as in numerous other cases, the amend ment will work injuriously. Retired army offieers, by virtue of education and patriotic service, are generally especially fit for civil offices, and it is as wrong to compel them to remain idle in the army when they can perform civil service as to drive them from it because there is more pleasant work than quelling rebellions to be done.

The bill to revive the shipping interests was the main topic in the House. It proposes to revive American commerce mainly by a system of subsidies and bounties, which is at least not the very best way to bring about a good end. The bill was discussed up to the morning hour, when it went over under the rules until Tuesday next. Mr. Lynch, who takes charge of the bill, seems inclined to discuss it fairly, and we hope it will be thoroughly debated, in order that we may have the sense of the House on the best way in which to regain our maritime prominence. Some discussion ensued on the delay occasioned by the slow consideration of the Tariff bill, and Mr. Wood demanded to know if it was the Intention to work at the same rate through all of it, when there was little or no probability of its ever passing. Mr. Schenck insisted on going on with it; and it will probably be continued until its numberless sections are all amended and revised out of shape.

Art in Rennes

By a special correspondence from Paris, dated on the 29th of April, we are enabled to anticipate the opening ceremonial of the annual Artistic Exhibition of France, which was to take place in the national capital the next following Sunday. Our special writer describes the official arrangements which had been made for the management of the exhibition and for its conduct to the close. He writes of a grand and civilizing event-the aspiration of the gospel of popular refinement, the undying glory of the spark which was in the beginning, lighting up the human intellect to-day for the elevation of humanity. Over three thousand works of art had been already classified. They are the productions of painters and sculptors. Giraud illustrates or recalls everyday life as it existed in its simplicity two thousand years since in a gorgeous painting representing a bird charmer of that age exhibiting his tricks in public. Robert Fleury is effective in a fine painting in which he portrays the sacking of ancient Corinth by the Romans These two efforts give great hope of the brilliant future of the modern French school of art. Wyld shows forth a portion of the city of Venice reposing in a blaze of noonday sunlight. As a companion work the same master presents a fine landscape of Tivoli, an Italian unset reverie enjoyed near the antique temple and the soothingly murmuring stream, and amid luxuriant verdure. Vibert gives a most amusing Gulliver, and Bougnereau, May, Bruné, De Beaumont, Taintin, Giraud the elder, Lambini, Pasini, with a host of others, teach France and the world what has been and what we are. Nature in its infancy and in age, in neace and in war, the beginning, the life march and the end. Tremiet contributed some magnificent pieces of sculpture. Our special Paris correspondence on art is thus at once critical, exhaustive and instructive.

THE HOUSE BANKING AND CURRENCY COM-MITTER has decided to reject all amendments to the bill reported a few days since to secure additional banking facilities and to redistribute the banking circulation. This bill, which provides for retiring ninety millions of three per cent certificates and greenbacks and substituting national bank notes therefor, is so manifestly in the laterest of the national banks that it has scarcely a ghost of a chance of becoming a law. Business in Congress is sufficiently shindhand without the House occupying its time with measures so universally condemned by the people that a majority of members have not the courage to record their votes in its

IN THE EXTRADITION . CASE of Thomas Johnson, a British seaman, who killed his messmate at the masthead of the British bark Morning Light at sea, Commissioner Osborn ruled yesterday that as the killing was only nanslaughter he could not be extradited under the terms of the treaty. He was thereupon discharged from custody. Such a ruling may be according to the letter of the law, but we think that some principle of equity should insure a trial and punishment of the man thus guilty of manslaughter. The law is plainly efective, or he would be liable to trial some-

THE ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS accept the reult of the international yacht race "in good part." A real good sign. John Bull's natural disposition vindicating itself despite polities and prejudice. Liberty with fraternity.

The British Channel Yacht Race.

The first channel race between the English yacht Cambria and the American yacht Sappho having resulted in the d feat of Mr. Ashbury's boat the second race comes off today. Sixty miles to windward and return was too much for the English yacht, and she gave up the race without running the course. Nautical minds are speculating upon the reason why she was beaten, as the lawyers would say, by default. They think that as the wind was too strong she could not carry canvas enough to compete with the immense stretch of sail which the American yacht spread, and perhaps they are right. In addition to her regular fore and aft sails the Sappho mounted a malatopm ist staysail and flying jib, an immense pressure aioft and forward, which not only gave her a great advantage, but proved her capacity to carry a heavy load of canvas in a stout breeze with perfect safety. Under these circumstances what could the Cambria do but give up the race? These are the views of nautical and practical minds, but those who look at all contests for victory as a matter of profit and loss-of gambling, in fact-incline to the opinion that the Cambria was "playing possum," and that Mr. Ashbury meant to lose the first race in order to make high stakes on the other two. The facts, however, do not bear out this idea. On the contrary, all reports show that the Cambria did not win the race simply because she could not carry sail enough to compete favorably with her adversary. We must be content with this solution of the question. If she wins the other races-sailing under better circumstances-we shall be content also. But the American public will watch her ocean race in July next with feelings of deeper and more absorbing interest.

The Proposed Telegraph Cable Between America and China.

Judging from the interest Congress is taking in the project to establish telegraphic communication between the western shores of this Continent and China and Japan, there is reason to hope we shall see in the course of a few years, at latest, this important object accomished. We notice that Mr. Cyrus W. Field was before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on Tuesday, for the purpose of giving information as to the practicability of laying telegraph cables under the Pacific Ocean and the best route for them. There have been two routes proposed. The first was that of Mr. Perry McD. Collins, by the way of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, who has had a bill before Congress for nearly two vears. The other is a new one proposed by Mr. Cyrus W. Field by the way of the Sandwich Islands. Both these routes are regarded practicable by Mr. Field, it is reported, and each has its advantages and disadvantages. It appears, indeed, that Mr. Field rather favors the route and plans of Mr. Collins by way of the Aleutian Islands, this route being shorter and having a number of landing places for cables which would overcome the difficulties of laying and operating cables of thousands of miles in length under the vast ocean. At the same time he claims that the Sandwich Islands route has a commercial importance the other has not. The committee is carefully considering the whole subject. It is a very important matter. Telegraphic communication with China and Japan will complete the circuit of the globe, and we shall indeed realize Shakspeare's poetic and prophetic idea of putting a girdle round the earth in forty minutes. This line would connect the western shores of America with Europe by the way of Russia and India. Being already connected with Europe the other way by the Atlantic cable, the girdle would be complete. The value of such a connection with China. Japan and the East generally to the commerce of the United States and to the cause and progress of civilization cannot well be over-estimated. We hope Congress will take a broad view of this matter, and will not let rival schemes or speculators retard the great work. Let the best project and route be adopted, and let Congress foster the enterprise in every legitimate way possible. The next great work in this age of marvels should be the telegraph between China and America.

THE SPRING KILLING SPASON ON THE RAILROADS.-To-day we give the pariculars of a butchery by collision on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, another of the horrifying stories of which we are apparently never to hear the last. Spring always brings a multitude of these painful recitals. There are various reasons why railroad accidents should be especially numerous at that time. Generally these reasons relate to the bad construction of the roads. Freshets undermine the ties, the thaw of the hitherto frozen ground changes the level and the weight of a train snaps an unsupported rail, &c. Another series of causes is related to the increasing business that comes with spring and the necessity of putting on new or extra trainstrains that have no regular place in the time tables. The accident by which eighteen lives have just been lost in Missouri appears to have been of this class. It occurred through collision of an "extra freight train," and a misunderstanding of orders—that is, through bad management on the part of the railroad authorities:

FUNDING THE PURIS DEBT. - Secretary Boutwell's Funding bill is virtually dead, but i eems the scheme of funding the public debt will be accomplished upon terms more favorable to our government than the defunct bill proposed. A prominent Parisian banker was before the Ways and Means Committee vesterday and made a statement showing that the entire twelve hundred millions of our public debt could be funded in Europe at four per cent upon bonds having forty years to run. Congress, however, is opposed to issuing long bonds, as our financial condition will enable us to pay off our obligations within thirty years, even with material reduction of the present oppressive rate of taxation. The Ways and leans Committee have wisely determined to report in favor of but one class of bonds for the whole amount to be bonded with four per cent interest.

GUSTAVE FLOURENS is not "wanted" by Napoleon from London. The Emperor appears to be perfectly willing that that gentleman should continue to enjoy the hospitalities and freedom of the "sacred soil of Britain" just as long as he pleases.

The Muy Anniversaries

The annual season of grace-the May anniversaries-which frequently opens amld spring showers or chronic rainy weather, commenced this year under slightly more stimulating autpices, to wit-gip and milk. The anniversar season was inaugurated on Sunday before last On that day the Roy. Mr. Smyth, having invited a leaky reporter to partake of some refreshments after his (the reverend's) usual piquant sermon, the aforesaid reporter made a supplemental report thereon, in which he portrayed the divine at a feast in a restanrant, at which "gin and milk" were the principal features of the bill of fare. With so stimulating an inauguration it was reasonable to suppose that the anniversaries would proceed without cold water being injected into them. And it seems that the deacons of the offending clergyman's church helped to this conclusion by, as it were, pitching their unfortunate pastor out of a cauldron of boiling Presbyterian brimstone and landing him high and dry upon the cold slab of an unsympathizing, anti-gio-and-milk-drinking congrega

Even with this spirited start it is difficult to discern whither the enthusiasm which usually attended these May anniversaries in times gone by has taken its flight. The HERALD reporters have given ample and comprehensive descriptions of the various anniversary meetings thus far held, but they all are barren, "stale, flat and unprofitable," so far as the exhibit in the grand old cause of Christian progress is concerned. The Rev. Boss Smyth's weakness for gin and milk has given way to a sort of milk and water arrangement all round the religious Sanhedrims of the current year.

What's the matter? What's the cause of this depression in one of the most holy of causes, the most sanctified of occasions? We will endeavor to explain :- It is because a morbid and diabolical sentiment of free love and uncleanly affinities in the flesh has been allowed to creep into the community the demoralization of Christian and to the annihilation of domestic ties and affections. It is because a wicked and unserup lous press, the organs of Beelzebub in his most wrathful moods, has spread upon its batwinged messengers of thought the most devilish, the most atrocious dogmas that ever cursed civilized society and sent it headlong to perdition. It is because our fashionable church worshippers think more of "style," of silks and satins, of diamonds and rubies, and of bird of paradise feathers, than they do of a paradise of eternal peace, loveliness and purity, "where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal." It is because our rulers are corrupt and corrupting; that money changers have crept back into the tabernacle of the law, whence they were once driven by an outraged public opinion, and that general social demoralization and rottenness are allowed to exist without the Christian Church plunging in "a sharp, incisive" knife and cutting out the cancer at once.

Thus to gin and milk cocktails for clergymen, milk and water sermons for congregations and a wretched and infamous press that advocates or screens the commission of criminal commerce between parties bound together by all laws, human and divine, may we attribute the existing lukewarmness in the May anniversaries thus far the present year. Between free love, lax morals, corrupt officials and gin and milk there is no wonder there should be a subsidence in the spirit which hitherto has led our Christian fellow citizens to remember the poor heathen, to clothe, instruct and educate him, and, taking an African turn, remember, in the words of the

He had no mother to bring him gin and milk, No wile to bring him corn.

Amen. THE FUNNY FISK.-Fisk keeps the peo

ple laughing and we trust enjoys it. Sometimes we wonder a little whether the Erie stockholders laugh with the rest. Here have gone against the company in the great State of New Jersey several suits. the aggregate damages in which were the more beggar's fee of four thousand dollars. The suits went by default. Fisk would not put in an appearance for such a sum. The mere sight of him is worth more than that, especially at the head of the Ninth regiment. Doubtless it was a parade or something of that sort that kent him away. Versatile and volatile as is this astonishing tumbler in the railroad ring he has not yet found out how to be in two places at once. He cannot train with the Ninth regiment and defend at the same time the suits brought against the company as a consequence of his domineering arrogance. And which shall he neglect? Not the regiment and his military glory, of course, so let the dull stock-

on in Great Britain. How she has changed! How rapidly she changes! Disraeli's Reform bill was a big thing. But how much more wonderful have been the fruits of that bill. It gave birth to the Irish Church Reform movement, to the Irish Land bill, to the Scottish Education bill, to the English Education bill. and latterly to the introduction of a bill by the party now in power in favor of vote by ballot. The movements in France have been of such a character that we have almost lost sight of Great Britain. But the quiet reforms accomplished by Parliamentary action in the British Isles have been even more sweeping than those effected by the imperial will in France. All over intelligence grows. All over the people speak out. All over governments yield. Thus it is that the nations march on to a better, brighter, nobler future.

OUR EUROPEAN SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE. which appears in another column, embraces letters from our writers in Berlin and London. They speak of the commercial and social economies of the day; of trade, of marriage and public morality. The marriage law question engages the attention of the English Parliament: the Zoll Parliament of Germany look to a Teutonic Panslavism by international traffic, while the immoralities are set forthpretty much as with ourselves-by the appearance of an English cassock in a London law

THE VERY LATEST NEWS FROM PARIS dated at two o'clock this morning. Our cable telegrams of that hour report the city perfectly tranquil and loyal, Good.

Italian Opera Redivivus. It appears that we are to have another short spell of Italian opera, and in the Academy of Music at that. There are many shadows of non-success hanging over that lastitution, but we hope that they will be broken by the bright sunshine of this new enterprise. A long season at this time of the year would, of course, be most unwise, and certainly unorofitable; therefore the manager, Signor Albites. promises only three nights, and one matines of opera. The artists are known to the public for their excellent reputation on the lyric stage, and will be all the more welcome cause we are prepared to enjoy a class of talent whose merit cannot be disputed. Madame Gazzaniga, Miss Kellogg and Brignoll are good names to guarantee a fair bill of opera, beginning on Monday night with "Il Trovatore," Gazzaniga singing the contralto part of Azutena and Miss Kellogg for the first time undertaking the character of Leonors. - There is a novelty about this cast which must attract attention, and will be worth a little curious criticism. For the other performances we notice that "Martha" and "Lucia" are selected. In the former a dibu-

tante, Miss Clara Perl, is announced. This brief spurt of Italian opera is probably but a prelude to a full winter season which is to follow. Italian opera has not paid in this city-neither the managers nor the public having reaped any advantage from it-but the reason is very plain. The management was wretched and the stockholders were voracious. We trust that the attempt to give us an early summer taste of opera will be encouraging enough to induce some competent manager to organize an acceptable company for a good

Meantime the song birds, when the coming week's work is over, will betake themselves to the fashionable watering places, there to delight the ears of the loungers by sea shore and spa with their delectable melody. We wish the undertaking of Signor Albites and his company all success. He has secured admirable artists, and with proper attention to the orchestra and chorus can hardly fail to give satisfaction

The Speculative Excitement in Wall Street

The old adage that "every dog will have his day" is well exemplified in Wall street where the "bulls" and "bears" have their alternate ups and downs with recurring constancy. Yesterday there was great excitement at the Stock Exchange over a contest which resulted in a decided victory for the "bears," who had been long kept down by the "bulls"-in fact, for several months, or, to go back farther, since the last great "bear' victory—the panic of September. It had been a profitable spring with the "bulls," who put prices up utterly regardless of their enemies and made Wall street so couleur de ross that the high road to fortune seemed to consist in buying anything on the stock list, Yesterday the infatuated outsiders who are really the victims and their money the spoils of the contests between the rival animals of Wall street, were taught another severe lesson concerning the uncertainty of human affairs in general and of Wall street projects in particular. The stock market underwent a sharp decline and caught the speculators busy building their financial air castles like a thunder shower overtaking a summer picnic party. Speculation has taken hold of so many people that fresh victims are ever ready to furnish new material for the plans of the combinations who rule the prices of stocks irrespective of merit and intrinsic value. So that when the smoke of yesterday's struggle between the "bulls" and "bears" has cleared away a fresh campaign will be begun.

The recent extensive and damaging fires in the woods had not all the same origin. Some appear to have been due to the recklessness of people who burn the woods for some advantage they thereby have in the huckleberry cropand some to a merely devilish love of socalled "fun." But a great many appear to have originated in the communication of fire to the light, dry grass and dead leaves by sparks from passing locomotives. In the weather we had for some days previous to the last week of rain the dead grass on the mountain sides was like so much tinder, and a flying spark dropped in this would be fanned to a flame by the lightest breeze in a few minutes. Thousands of these sparks started flames at different points, and hence the widely extended ravages of the conflagrations. This is one of the penalties the people pay for the great boon of railroads-and they must apparently take the good and bad-together in considering the result. It is certainly worthy the thought of the people whether some general policy in regard to clearing land within a certain distance from each side of the railways should not be adopted to avert the ruin of these fires. This REFORMS IN GREAT BRITAIN.-Reform goes might be done with due regard to the conservation of a sufficient growth of wood in the widely wooded districts in which this trouble

THE CELEBRATED BURKE-GARDENER case is up again-this time in a civil suit before the Surrogate. Mrs. Burke, the daughter of the deceased Captain Alexander, who so resolutely kept up her search for the murderers of her father, is apparently not yet hopeless. It appears from the proceedings yesterday that four thousand dollars more of the dead Captain's money has been recovered, making twelve thousand dollars in all, and his courazeous daughter certainly deserves to recover the whole of it.

THE "HUB" WILTING. -The Boston Traneller of the 9th instant says :- "Hundreds of men in this city are seeking in vain for employment. Although business is tolerably good, the work here is insufficient for the workingmen. Many boys between fifteen and eighteen years of age are idle for this reason.' And the authorities have just exhibite | a disposition to deprive another class from "plying their avocation." Between the two, what will become of the pretentious moral city of the East?

SIR JOHN YOUNG opened the Dominion Parliament yesterday with the usual address from the throne. He stated that the Red River expedition would continue on its way, notwithstanding the rumors of peace with the Manitobians, though all fears of the Fenians were about allayed, and suggested that the Canadian fisheries would be fully protected.